









## TOLD IN THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Walter Appointed to Succeed Mr. Vernon as Agent General at London.

Railway Companies Formed to Provide Transportation to Atlin Lake Mines.

Besides the announcement that the legislature will meet on Thursday, January 7, as stated in the Colonist yesterday, the current issue of the Official Gazette contains a number of important notices. Included in these is notice of the appointment of Mr. William Walter, of 15 Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street, London, as agent-general for British Columbia, vice Mr. Forbes G. Vernon, and of Mr. Thomas Morgan, of Nanaimo, to succeed Mr. Archibald Dick as inspector of coal mines. Other appointments gazetted are: Alfred C. Nelson, to be clerk of the office of mining recorder at Fort Steele, vice C. M. Tulloch; Wm. Mitchell, of Cumberland, to be government agent, assistant commissioner of lands and works, assessor, registrar, collector and collector of votes in the Comox electoral district, vice W. B. Anderson; Walter E. Heal, of Lake District, to be collector of votes for South Victoria, vice J. W. Meldrum; Alexander Gilchrist, of Wharfedale, to be a special provincial constable; Donald J. Lewis, of Trail, to be a notary public for the province; Joseph Clement Decker, of Vancouver, to be deputy district registrar of the Supreme court for Vancouver and judicial district, vice Walter J. Thibault; Geo. M. Beboe, of Agassiz, to be a provincial coroner; James J. Murray, of Mission City, to be a coroner; Augustus Carney, of Kaslo, to be a registrar under the Marriage Act for that city, and also to be police magistrate, vice Al. Lucas; and Geo. W. Chadsey, of Chilliwack, to be district registrar and collector of votes, vice Sam Millard.

**ASSESSMENT ROLLS.**  
Assessors are notified that the time for the completion of their assessment rolls has been extended from the 1st day of November to the 31st day of December, 1898, on or before which date all rolls must be prepared; and the duties of all assessors of revision and appeal are completed, and the rolls finally revised and completed on or before the 15th day of January, 1899.

**RULES FOR OFFICIALS.**  
The Lieutenant-Governor in council has been pleased to make the following regulations:

Gold commissioners, mining recorders and clerks and employees under them, connected with the administration of mineral claims, shall not be allowed, under any circumstances, to take out free miners' certificates or to acquire, directly or indirectly, in their own names or in the names of any person for their benefit, any mineral claims, or any interest in any mineral claims of any kind whatsoever, under the provisions of chapter 135, 136 or 137 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia or any amendments of the same. That forthwith every such person shall make a statement to the department of mines, showing what interest, if any, he has in any such mineral claims; and such person may, under the direction of the minister of mines, be allowed to take out a free miner's license, for the purpose only of protecting such interest already acquired. Under no circumstances shall any gold commissioner make any ruling or order with regard to, or take any action in connection with, any mineral claim in which he or any mining recorder, clerk or employee under him has, to his knowledge, any interest; or with regard to any incorporated company in which such gold commissioner or any mining recorder, clerk or employee under him has any share or stock. All such matters requiring any action shall be forthwith reported to the minister of mines.

**LANDS AND TIMBER.**  
Notice is given that no lands or timber will hereafter be sold or disposed of by the government of British Columbia except under special circumstances. Intending purchasers are advised to apply to the department of lands and works, showing special circumstances before going to any expense.

**SEND PARTICULARS.**  
All persons interested in obtaining government aid for roads, trails or bridges are requested to send to the department of lands and works the following information:

1. Description of work desired.
2. Reasons why the work is desirable.
3. In case of roads or trails a rough sketch of roads and trails in neighborhood of proposed work.
4. Estimate of cost.
5. Information as to whether any persons or companies to be benefited are willing to pay any part of cost.

**COMPANIES REGISTERED.**  
The Nitin Mining Company, of Portland, has been registered as an extra-provincial company. The head office in British Columbia is at Alberni, and the attorney is Mr. G. H. Hayes. This is the company that is working the mining properties at Hayes' Landing, Alberni Canal. The Waterloo Mining Company, of Spokane, has also been registered as an extra-provincial company, the British Columbia office being at Camp McKinney, and the attorney being Mr. Thomas Graham. The Jewel Development Syndicate, of London, has been licensed to carry on business in the province. The British Columbia office is at Rossland, and Mr. Gilbert Mahon is the attorney.

**PRIVATE BILLS.**  
At the next session of the legislature Messrs. Bodwell & Duff will make application for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway route to and from the vicinity of Atlin lake, with power to build a branch line to Teslin lake.

Messrs. Wilson & Senkler will apply for a private bill to incorporate a company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near Quesnelle Forks; thence by a convenient route to a point at or near Hazelton, near the junction of the Vt-Sua-Kwa or Buckley and the Skeena rivers.

**200 Boys' English School Suits, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50. B. Williams & Co.**

to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near Quesnelle Forks; thence by a convenient route to a point at or near Hazelton, near the junction of the Vt-Sua-Kwa or Buckley and the Skeena rivers.

**OTHER NOTICES.**  
The registration of Washington Grimmer, of Pender Island, as a Justice of the peace has been accepted.

The Governor-General's Thanksgiving proclamation is published.

H. F. MacLeod makes application to be called to the bar.

Creditors of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company are required to send their names and addresses and particulars of their claims to Mr. D. M. Rogers, the liquidator, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, by Dec. 7. Mr. Rogers was appointed liquidator at a recent meeting of the company.

Robert Hall, of this city, has been appointed attorney for the "Aretic Express Company" in place of F. M. Rattenbury; W. H. Stanford, M.L., of New Denver, for "The Northwest Mining Syndicate, Ltd.," the head office of which has been changed from Vancouver to New Denver. A. R. B. Hearn, of Revelstoke, for the French Creek Mining Company and the Stoneleigh Mining Company in place of A. G. M. Sprague, and for the Columbia Hydraulic Mining Company in place of Jos. D. Graham.

An appearance to the writ in the action of August Anderson against the Bolander Mining, Milling & Smelting Company, on \$1,308 for labor and work can be entered in the deputy registrar's office, Nelson, on or before November 7.

The meeting of the Grand Forks Townsite Company will be held on November 23 to consider the advisability of disposing of the whole or part of the assets of the company.

A special meeting of the Rathmullen Consolidated Mining & Development Company will be held at Rossland on December 3.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains health.

**FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.**  
How the Chinese Conquer Their Quarters.

From the Celestial Empire.  
The regular practice of the Chinese has been for centuries in conquering their conquests, not by force of arms, but by guile and persistence in their own course. Who does not know charming women who accept of masculine courtesies of conversation, and who never budge from their own line of conduct one iota? It is something after this fashion that the Chinese have conquered the Manchus, even as long ago as they tamed the Mongols. Nay, have they not tamed this same fashion of the Manchus from the West? Shanghai is still nominally an English settlement. By no means. The Chinese recognize the force of arms as the Chinese recognize the force of arms. They have built up their houses and made roads and introduced carriages and laid on water and electric light, the from at steadily and calmly pushing the foreigners off into the outskirts by themselves, crowding the roads, hating the carriages, hating the houses and the water and night, which they never hear any one to one of their own cities—it let alone—but which they are capable of enjoying when they are ready to their hand.

Russia is now making a dangerous expedition into the interior of China, and railway lines protected by her soldiers. She is going to conquer and drill the troops of Shans. All this means is that Russia is conquering many of the highest class, too. And Russians are not of quite another race from the Chinese. They are Saxons. They are, after all, from the same stock originally, with many points of resemblance. First of all, they are both people who by residence in China they may be rather indoctrinated with Chinese ways and methods of thought? The French have but a short time ago acquired Tonquin, yet already so many of them are said to have taken to opium smoking as to have introduced opium into Tonquin into Paris for the convenience of French officers. What will happen in another century, if this be true already, one Russian on the scene, men of fine physique, but already with an insufficiently developed power of endurance. It is shown by the regime they themselves think it necessary to impose upon the nation with their excesses of wine and their debauching fashion by the wild scenes of drunkenness to which so many of us have been witness. Exposed to this regime, the Chinese, the conquering of China and to that insidious sapping of the moral nature which we all who live among Chinese are probably more or less sadly conscious of in our natures, and are not the results likely to be the same as those afforded in history? China is not likely nowadays to encounter a conqueror more dominating than Genghis. But so completely was the old Mongol spirit extinguished in that branch of the family that established itself in China, either owing to climatic influences or contact with the Chinese, that when Timur was about to begin in Western Asia his course of brilliant triumphs, his relations established on the throne of China, he did so without struggle. Yet Timur was a descendant only in the sixth degree from Genghis himself, the conqueror of the world. Different from that which the Englishmen know now.

We must never forget that just as England disarmed the Indians, so the Manchu dynasty disarmed the Chinese, and the result probably in both cases has been obedience and contempt as well as respect for the forbidden weapons. It is very hard to say how our characters after prolonged residence in China. We see it rather in our nature than in our self-consciousness. It will be only what we expect if the Russian soldiers sent to guard Russian railways through China. The Russian officials sent to drill Chinese soldiers after a few years become almost more Chinese than the Chinese, their discipline understood by the very men they were sent to discipline.

"Is the new hotel elegantly furnished?" "Is it?" "Furnished? To have gilded cockroaches!"—Chicago Record.

Foreign Nobleman (introducing American ladies)—"Other, may I present my affianced bride?"

Dignified Dowager—Hem! Young woman, can you support my son in the skin to which he has been accustomed?—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Naglegh—I suppose you are satisfied now that you made a mistake when you married me?

Mr. Naglegh—I made the mistake all right, but I'm not satisfied.—Brooklyn Life.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without purging the stomach or hurting the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

**Crew for the Icarus.**—The steamer Icarus arrived at the outer wharf shortly before midnight and after landing her mails and passengers proceeded to Esquimalt with the 150 men who are to compose the new crew of the Icarus.

**The Emperor's Birthday.**—The Japanese places of business were decorated with flags in the evening of a banquet was given at the Commercial hotel in honor of the Emperor's birthday. Nearly every Jap one met had a miniature Japanese flag in his button hole and the little brown men were very enthusiastic over their patriotic demonstration.

**Reported Murder.**—George Taylor, who reached Vancouver yesterday, is said to be bringing a letter to Superintendent Hussey stating that an Englishman was robbed on the Ashcroft trail by an Italian of \$1,000, and that the Englishman offered \$1,000 reward for his recovery. The letter states that the Italian who committed the theft was also concerned in a foul and brutal murder on the trail and gives a description of him.

**Mainland Soldiers in Town.**—Last evening's delayed steamer from Vancouver and Westminster some 25 stalwart representatives of Her Majesty's citizen soldiery, who take their annual big gun drill at Rod Hill to-day. The contingent is made up of gun detachments from Companies 4, 5 and 6, Second battalion, Fifth regiment, C. A., and is accompanied by the following: Lt.-Col. Worsnop, commanding; Surgeon-Major Robertson, Major C. C. Bennett, Major Whyte, Lieut. Needham, Lieut. Duff-Stuart, Capt. Boulton and B. S. M. J. C. Cornish. The work with the six-inch B. L. disappearing gun will occupy the visitors all to-day and to-morrow. The detachments going out to Esquimalt at 8:30 this morning. All the visitors are making the Dominion their headquarters.

**A QUEBECER'S CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE—GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE, HIS SAYS.**

Danville, P. Q., April 9, 1898. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$1 for one half dozen boxes Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Please send them at once. Every patient using it says "It is an excellent cure, gives relief at once."

JAMES MASSON, General Merchant, Danville, P. Q.

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**

Junior League Game.

The third game in the junior league series will be played at Beacon Hill at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, between the Boys' Brigade and South Park. A close and interesting game is expected as these clubs were particularly well matched last year. The teams are as follows:

Boys' Brigade—Goal, W. Edmonds; backs, R. Burns and P. Mason; half-backs, J. Hogg, S. Lorimer and A. Haughton; forwards, G. Temple, A. Belyen, R. Dunn, H. Roskamp and T. Peelen.

South Park—Goal, W. Laing; backs, L. Wilson and S. D. McConnell; half-backs, P. B. Phillips, C. G. Jamieson and J. N. Cran; forwards, C. Finlaison, V. A. Wolfenden, G. Y. Simpson, R. Finlayson and K. Morrison; official referee, L. A. Campbell.

**Old Country vs. Colonies.**  
After the junior league game, at about half-past 3, the Association match between the Colonies and the Old Country will be commenced. The teams are as follows:

Old Country—Goal, F. Jones; backs, A. Peden and J. Baird; half-backs, Sterling, J. Hart and J. Rutherford; forwards, H. Shandley, G. Sullivan, H. Goward, H. Livingstone and J. Hall; referee, which.

**THE HUNT.**  
Club Meeting.  
The meeting of the Victoria Hunt club on Saturday will be at Hatley park, Colwood, at 2:30 p.m. Lunch will be served at 1:30.

**LACROSSE.**  
Club Meeting.

A general meeting of the lacrosse club was held last evening to discuss the match with New Westminster in the league series postponed on account of the recent fire in that city. It was decided to write President Powell, of the British Columbia Association, at Vancouver, stating that the local club cannot accept the conditions named by the Westminster team, namely, of giving a guarantee of \$200. The Victoria men say they are willing to pay the expenses of the visitors but more than this they will not agree to, as this they claim, was the original agreement.

**BASKETBALL.**  
Picked Team.

The Swifts last night chose the following team to play the league match with the Wasps on Tuesday: F. Jones, P. McKittrick, S. Norman, T. Elford, W. McConnell, R. Knox, R. Livingstone. The Swifts practice Monday night.

**KIDNEY DISEASE**

Is Quickly Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills stand alone as the one remedy that not only regulate the digestion, cure biliousness, build up the system and keep the stomach in good order, but acts directly on the kidneys—keeps them clean, clear and healthy—and that could so bleed, as Dr. Chase did, into one compound a medicine that would act this dual part, do it without doing harm to the most sensitive organs in the human anatomy.

Mr. John Lewis, of Surrey Centre, B. C., writes: "I have sent me one dollar worth of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are good pills for the kidneys and liver. I have been troubled with diseased kidneys for over a year. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have taken away the pain."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25c a box.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 50 cents, regular price \$1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## SUCCESSFUL MASQUERADE.

Sons and Daughters of St. George the Hosts at a Very Largely Attended Ball.

No masquerade ball in Victoria has been more numerous attended than that given by the Sons and Daughters of St. George in the A. O. U. W. hall last night. Upwards of three hundred masquers were on the floor, and many more than a glimpse over the heads of the crowds which filled the galleries. It was a remarkable gathering, picturesque in the extreme and it was difficult for the judges to choose the best sustained character. One with hand organ and monkey appeared, another sauntered around in a cigar shaped form conspicuous for its vastness. Fairies in pure white darted here and there through the crowd, Klondikers were on hand in good number and others represented tramps, soldiers, and patriots.

The Schi-Lombard orchestra provided the music. Supper was furnished at midnight. Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. H. D. Helmecken and Lt.-Col. Gregory did the judging. Prizes were given for the best sustained historical, original and comic characters and these were awarded as follows:

Best dressed lady—Miss Bridges; Best dressed gentleman—Mr. Bridges; lamp and half-a-dozen photos.

Best historically dressed lady—Miss Cowcyl.

Best historically dressed gentleman—Mr. George H. Penick; case of razors.

Best sustained character—Miss Drob and Mrs. Blackmore.

Best sustained gentleman character—Mrs. Leeman; cake stand.

Best national characters—Miss McConnell and Mr. Young.

Best original character—Mrs. J. Peary and Mr. John Peary.

Winners of special prizes—Master Rowbottom, Miss Berrymann, Miss Ross, P. Wilson, Miss Young, Miss Sinclair, Miss Watson and Miss Smith.

The prizes were gracefully presented by Mrs. Redfern.

**MR. CORBIN'S SCHEME.**

Chief Government Organ Now Advises That Charter Be Granted Him.

That D. C. Corbin may receive more support at the coming session of the Dominion parliament than he did at the last in his application for the Kettle Valley railway charter seems likely from the attitude of the Toronto Globe, the chief government organ, which is strongly favoring granting the application. This morning's editorial in its issue of October 26 says in relation to Mr. Corbin's application:

There is little doubt as to the course which parliament ought to pursue. It will be urged, and with some force, that the retention of the trade within Canada will benefit the whole country as well as the Canadian Pacific railway, to whose influence the defeat of the bill last year was due. But it must be remembered that the great deal has already been done to protect the interests of the Canadian railway and of Canadian trade. The tariff gives a decided advantage to the Canadian manufacturer and trader, and the Canadian Pacific railway is heavily subsidized in money and land, and enjoys other special and valuable privileges. To say that besides all this we shall adopt a policy of excluding other railways from the district, and preventing a company from building a railway with its own money and without favors or privileges or any kind, seems to us to pass the bounds of reason and justice. No matter where the money for the railway comes from, it must be to the detriment of Canadian enterprise, involving considerable additional railway facilities for a large and important district of Canada.

The question is really not so much one of the rights of Mr. Corbin and his associates as against the C.P.R., as of the rights and interests of the people of the territory to be served. It is they who ought to be consulted mainly, and it would perhaps be better to consider the matter finally decided in the British Columbia legislature. But if the question comes before the Dominion parliament, it must be decided, and we think it would be adopting a very dangerous and unjustifiable course to forbid a business investment by unprivileged persons in a railway which will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the district. It may be argued that the trade of the district would be benefited by shutting out the great mining region from intercourse with the neighboring states. We think our readers are pretty well able to hold their own, and in any case it would be too much to ask the people of any district, for the sake of the Eastern provinces, to forego this opportunity of connection with the United States which all the Eastern provinces enjoy. We should, therefore, strongly advise in our opinion that if it were proposed to shut us off in a similar way from connection with the American railways.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Unatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave Victoria, 8 p.m., Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Oct. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and every fifth day thereafter. The Alaska steamer will call at Victoria p.m. same dates.

**FOR ALASKA.**

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and A-52 leave Victoria, 8 p.m., Oct. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, and every fifth day thereafter. The Alaska steamer will call at Victoria p.m. same dates.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITCHIE & Co., Agents, Victoria. J. P. BROWN & Co., Agents, Seattle. GOOD & BROWN & Co., General Agents, San Francisco.

**Pacific Coast Steamship Co.**

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Unatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave Victoria, 8 p.m., Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

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R. P. RITCHIE & Co., Agents, Victoria. J. P. BROWN & Co., Agents, Seattle. GOOD & BROWN & Co., General Agents, San Francisco.

**ONE CENT**

**One Word**

**One Issue**

**Colonist Want Ads.....**

**Br. Ship "Riverside"**

## C. P. N. Co., Ltd.

Steamer

## DANUBE

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYE, SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, WRANGEL, and Waupports

On or about NOVEMBER 6TH

For freight or passage apply at the office of Company, 64 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

**When Going East**

Take the

.....DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Scenic Line of the World

Through personally conducted excursions between Portland, Ore., and Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and New York are run four days of each week.

A ride through the Famous Colorado Scenery. For all information as to rates of fare, etc., call on or address

.....RICHARD HALL, Agt. O. R. & N. Co., Victoria, B.C.

D. & R. G. Ry, Portland, Oregon

**HONOLULU, U.S.A.**

The Superb Ocean Liner

City of Columbia

Carrying the U.S. Mails.

Will sail for

Honolulu and Hilo, Nov. 5

For freight or passage apply to

.....Government St., J. H. Rogers, Agt.

Note:—In order to give passengers an opportunity to visit the active volcano of Kilauea, the steamer will stop at Hilo both going and returning.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS**

CO., Limited

Ashcroft, B.C.,

Cariboo and Lillooet

**STAGE TRAVEL**

Clinton and way points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

All points in Cariboo, Monday, Lillooet direct, Monday and Friday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

The through semi-weekly trips to Barkerville and return cease on 31st October, and will not be resumed until 15th May next.

**S.S. GUTCH**

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangell, Skagway and way ports

On 4th and 18th of Every Month

From Porter's Wharf

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPPEL & CO., Agents, Victoria.

**Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd.**

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

**TIME TABLE, NO. 37**

Takes effect October 1, 1898.

**VANCOUVER ROUTE.**

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 1:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. train No. 1.

**NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.**

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday at 7 o'clock. For Plummer Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 1:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

**NORTHERN ROUTE.**

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock; and for Skidegate on 1st of BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 1st, 7th, 14th and 21st of each month, extending latter trips to Quinsino and Cape Scott.

**KLONDIKE ROUTE.**

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangell, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.



## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## A MATTER OF WITNESS FEES.

We present the statement this morning of four witnesses for the Crown in the Belle Adams case. Their statements are given publicly in order that they may be answered if incorrect, and that justice may be done the men, if they are in the right. If a bargain was made with them, that they should be paid \$2 a day while waiting to give testimony, it was not an unreasonable one, and it ought to be carried out. The fact that it was made by an official under the late government makes no difference. A new government may properly repudiate the policy of its predecessors, but never its contracts, and a promise to a witness ought to be regarded as equally binding with any other. The suggestion is made that these men were refused their pay because their evidence was not satisfactory to the Crown officers. We can hardly credit this. We do not say that if witnesses grossly deceive the Crown officers, as to the nature of testimony they are prepared to give on a trial, they might not properly be deprived of any fees coming to them, but we do not understand this to have been the case in this instance. Possibly this reference to the matter will be sufficient to lead to such explanations as will set everything right and lead to justice being done the witnesses, if they have been wrongfully used in the premises.

## A RAILWAY FERRY.

Let it be supposed that by some convulsion of nature, the bottom of the Gulf of Georgia should be elevated above the water level. How long in such a case would the people of Victoria delay in organizing to build a line of railway to connect with the Canadian Pacific? Suppose the line would cost a million dollars, would not the city at once agree, if there were no other way, to pledge its credit to raise the money.

Now stop and reflect that at a cost not greater than that of about fifteen miles of railway, it is possible to build a railway ferry that will serve all the purposes of a railway line. When railway ferries can be operated successfully on the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay, there are no waters in this vicinity that would afford any obstacle.

## OUR UNFAIR CONTEMPORARIES.

About the only way our contemporaries seem to be able to answer Colonist articles is to misrepresent what this paper says and reply to that misrepresentation. Not a week passes without one or more conspicuous illustrations of this practice. The latest is found in the Nelson Tribune, which says that the Colonist wants Kootenay to be left without another representative in the House of Commons until the population of the province increases to a certain figure. The Colonist never suggested anything of the kind. On the contrary it expressed itself in favor of a representative being given to Kootenay at the next session of parliament. If parliament has a right to take away a member from Victoria and give it to Kootenay, as the Tribune suggests, pending a general redistribution of representation in accordance with the census of 1901, it has the right to give Kootenay another representative now. The prospect is that the representation of this province in the House of Commons will have to be increased by two and possibly by three members after 1901. Population will increase very rapidly in the next three years, owing to the discoveries of rich placers in the northern section and the rapid expansion of quartz mining in the southern and coast sections. Pending this addition to the representation, we submit that it would be quite fair to give Kootenay another member, just as it would be right and proper to give a member to the Yukon, as suggested by the Colonist yesterday.

This persistent misrepresentation of the Colonist is an exhibition of hostility to Victoria on the part of a few people who seem unable to get two ideas into their heads at the same time. They are full of a desire to advance their own localities, which is all right as far as it goes, but they are so blind—if we follow their example we should say stupid—as not to see the folly of keeping alive the germ of sectional strife. The charge cannot be fairly made against this paper that it is sectional, or that, to use the language of the Tribune, it desires to hog everything for Victoria. It endeavors to represent public opinion in this city, which is everything else but hogish in this particular. The people of Victoria have interests in all parts of the province, and will prosper in proportion as other portions of the province advance. Victoria is one of the least sectional cities in Canada, and if the Colonist reflects public opinion in its chronic effort to promote what seems to be for the welfare of other parts of the province. We ask our contemporaries, who do us the honor to comment upon what we say, to have the goodness to quote the Colonist with some semblance of correctness, and not to attribute to it opinions and expressions which it never entertained nor employed. The course

which they adopt is unintentionally complimentary, but we can dispense with such compliments.

## A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

Commenting upon the requirements of the United States in regard to a standing army, the Oregonian takes the position that it will hereafter be necessary to keep a larger force, not for defence against enemies abroad, but to protect life and property at home. Our contemporary says that the officers charged with enforcing the law have not the strength of public opinion behind them, as they formerly had. Hence if a sheriff or other officer appeals to bystanders to aid him in the discharge of his duty, his request is usually ignored. This remark does not apply to cases where a man is charged with a crime, but to offences against property resulting from labor strikes and matters of that kind. So many instances of this have taken place during the last ten years that this indisposition of the people to sustain the law must be accepted as a permanent factor in the social condition of the United States. It has led already to frequent interference on the part of the state authorities by calling out the militia, and in one or two cases to the sending of United States troops to the scene of troubles. The Oregonian seems to think it doubtful if the state militia can be depended upon to deal with its fellow-citizens in cases where the acute questions between labor and capital are at issue, and hence that it will be found absolutely necessary in future to have a sufficient force of regular troops available to suppress any local troubles.

In this connection a constitutional difficulty arises. The government of the United States has nothing to do with matters of contract. These are governed by state laws and enforced by the state courts. Only in certain exceptional cases can the federal courts take cognizance of causes of action arising under contracts, and labor troubles arise out of contracts. In the case of the Chicago railway riots, President Cleveland sent the regular troops of the United States to the scene, because the strikers were interfering with the conveyance of the mails, and hence were preventing the due execution of the laws of the United States. In the cases which arose in Washington and Oregon, where regular soldiers were sent for to protect the property of the Northern Pacific railroad company, the position taken was that the road, being in the hands of a receiver under the order of the United States court, any interference with it or other property of the corporation was in defiance of the power of the federal government. In this case a federal judge issued an injunction directing certain strikers to refrain from interfering with the trains, and called in the troops to enforce the injunction.

A prophetic eye is not required to foresee that there is in all this the possibility of serious disorder, including a conflict between the federal and state authorities. This very nearly arose at Chicago, and at any time an ambitious state governor may precipitate a crisis. During the last quarter of a century there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of the American people towards their own institutions. The courts no longer command the degree of respect which is necessary to the safety of the community. The masses have lost confidence in the judiciary. They have even seen the Supreme Court of the United States packed for the purpose of obtaining a decision desired by the administration. They have seen the influence of great corporations paramount in the selection of state judges, whereby the law has been frequently interpreted in a manner favorable to the interests of the corporations and against those of the public. The result of this is an attitude on the part of a very large proportion of the people towards the courts, which seems destined to lead to difficulties of the gravest magnitude.

## BRITAIN'S GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

Since history was written no nation has been burdened with so great responsibilities as Great Britain. A little consideration of the distribution of the Empire will make this manifest.

In North America it is coterminous with the United States, Mexico and Guatemala; in South America with Venezuela, Holland and Brazil; in Asia with Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, China, France and Siam; in Africa with the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, Germany in four distinct places, France in at least three distinct places, Portugal in two distinct places, the Congo Free State, Somaliland, Abyssinia in two distinct places, and through the occupation of Egypt with Turkey in two distinct places and Italy; in Europe with Spain. The only important powers with which the Empire is not coterminous are Austria and Russia, and the movement of events in China and on the Afghanistan frontier make a very close neighbor of the latter. The enormous responsibilities resulting from these simple geographical facts are such as no other nation was ever called upon to face. A few of them are at present occupying serious consideration. We have an international commission adjusting open questions with the United States, another settling a dispute with Venezuela; the attention of the Foreign Office, which has just settled a dispute with France in regard to West Africa, is being divided between the adjustment of the claims of the same power to a portion of Central Africa, and the relative rights of the Empire and Russia in China. There is an open question with Abyssinia, another with the Transvaal, another with Turkey and of course one as to the Afghanistan frontier. Doubt-

less there are some other matters which do not suggest themselves in a hasty review. There is the vast Indian empire, with all its conflicting interests, to be administered, and at intervals of very short duration difficulties with semi-barbarous tribes in almost inaccessible localities have to be adjusted. At the head of this Empire, of unparalleled area and unprecedented responsibility, are two islands, which require immense importations of food products every year. Hence the sea must be under British control. The Irish question and other purely domestic problems need not be taken into account, although they call for the exercise of mature judgment and wise foresight.

The case with which this burden is borne is as surprising as the nature of the burden itself. In this respect the contrast with our southern neighbors is very marked. They grow hysterical over the smallest international problem. Great Britain keeps cool under all circumstances. If events were to precipitate a great foreign war to-morrow, the nation would not lose its head. The British people have been sobered by long experience. They are the most conspicuous example the world has ever seen of a self-governing people. They individually govern themselves; that is, they keep themselves under control. It is this more than anything else which makes the government of the Empire possible. But for this racial characteristic, it would have gone to pieces long ago.

We printed a letter from an "Amateur" in regard to the Victoria Theatre, and to-day we print one from a "Professional." With these the discussion of the matter must end as far as these columns are concerned, unless Mr. Jamieson wishes to say something more on the subject. Mr. Jamieson is a business man, and the management of the Victoria and Vancouver theatres is his business. He felt bound to take a certain course, and in the frankest possible manner explained his reason for so doing. He doubtless regretted more than any one else to be compelled to take such a course. He has also a right to be allowed to manage his own business in his own way, and he shall do so hereafter so far as communications to this paper are concerned, except should it happen that in the course of catering to public amusement he gives cause for criticism.

We think we have pretty warm politics in British Columbia, but we live in a refrigerator in this respect in comparison with our neighbors in the State of Washington. The congressional and state elections are now on there and the air is lurid with journalistic and oratorical pyrotechnics. The English language is being badly strained to afford adjectives that will do the opposite side justice, and the newspapers emphasize their views with big letters and fancy borders. To judge from the way the rivals talk about each other one would assume that "they never speak as they pass by," but that's the funny part of it. These terrific contests end on election day, and not the least feeling of soreness is left. On the latter score British Columbians could take a few lessons from their neighbors with profit.

It is a matter of profound amazement that out of some 3,000 votes, which might have been cast yesterday on the fire loan by-law, only 270 were cast in favor of it, and that the by-law was defeated. Such apathy on the part of the citizens may well be the despair of those who aim at advancing the interests of Victoria. We hope that no occasion will arise when the folly of yesterday's vote will be brought home to the people. The fire underwriters thought the proposed improvements were needed, the fire department thought so, the city council thought so. Nevertheless the city is to remain without adequate protection. Yesterday's vote may prove an expensive mistake.

Here is a very pretty word-picture from the Western Prairie, published at Cypress, Manitoba:

Day dawns so early in Manitoba that the departure of the night is seldom noticed. A streak of crimson light appears in the east, but well round to the north; the freshness of the morning air breathes on the landscape; the night-hawk rises in the atmosphere, perhaps to get the first glimpse of the sun, for it is difficult to know what other business the long-winged wanderer can have up there at that hour. The wren is the first bird to chirp in the grove; the wood thrush soon starts his song, followed by the mockingbird, the robin, the songster of the grove are in full chorus. The night-bird blossoms show their beauty in the grass, and all at once the sun, which has been for some time gilding the tree tops, sends a flood of liquid glory over the dewy landscape—and it is morning.

The Kaiser's bodyguard in the Holy Land is a soldier, who is seven feet high and weighs 300 pounds. His chief merit, however, consists in his being the best swordsman in the army. How the little Emperor must envy his stalwart guard his majestic proportions and skill, and how strange it is that greatness of body and greatness of mind rarely go together. This observation only applies to height, for it is a fact that very many of the ablest men are very large of body. Henry Ward Beecher was credited with saying that a great orator needed a great stomach.

Public opinion in the East seems to be changing in regard to the Doukhobors. Mr. Sifton's latest addition to his colonization manœuvre. It is now said that they are very excellent people, and we observe that this is admitted by some of the minister's leading critics. The Colonist is very glad to be able to say this, for it would certainly be very unwise to locate a lot of undesirable settlers anywhere in even so vast a country as our Northwest.

Reference was made in the Colonist yesterday to the complaints of mariners because of the delay in placing the lights at Fiddler's Reef and Brothie Ledge. Whatever merit there may be in the reasons given for the delay, there will be no disputing the proposition that the completion of these necessary aids to navigation should be hastened with all possible expedition.

Syracuse, N. Y., claims the doubtful honor of entertaining the devil just now. He is described as being very much like an ordinary man, except that his feet are cloven. Most people can recall more than one individual who possesses more than one resemblance to the personage in question.

The prospect of a rupture of negotiations between the United States and Spain is not by any means agreeable. We fear that if hostilities break out again, it may be difficult to confine them to the original combatants.

The case of Mrs. Kinsey, widow of Fireman Kinsey, who was buried yesterday, calls for attention. A list has been opened in the Colonist office to which those disposed to do so are invited to contribute.

If the Times knew that the alleged Klondike Nugget editorial was a hoax, that was all the more reason why it should not have printed it for a political purpose.

## Current Comment

## POLITICAL ISHMAELITES.

Mr. Tarte warring in the East against the old Liberals is, it must be admitted, having an easier time than his colleague and "double," Clifford Sifton, is experiencing in the West. There is a determined revolt against Mr. Sifton, based upon two circumstances. First, it is known that he has received a cabinet position through treachery to Joseph Martin. The knifing is neither forgotten nor forgiven. It exhibits the minister as an ingrate, for Mr. Martin helped him in his early days; and it renders the honorable element doubtful of Mr. Sifton's loyalty and sincerity. The second circumstance is a query from the Winnipeg Tribune touching the source whence he has derived the money necessary to the purchase of a large city paper, which operates exclusively on his behalf.

When we examine the conditions both in the East and in the West, they are, after all, like results from a common cause. Messrs. Tarte and Sifton are subjects of suspicion and dislike by the same classes of people in their respective provinces. These electors voted for a change in good faith. They expected to get something better, but have rejected something disgracefully worse. The two ministers sincerely hope, for if the twin evils are bad for the party they are not less so for the country.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## MR. SIFTON'S BROTHER.

Mr. Sifton's brother has entered the lists against Dr. Brett as a candidate for election in the Territorial assembly. Dr. Brett is a good Conservative whose influence in Western Alberta the Federal government would gladly impair. He is so strong locally that no one residing in his constituency can be induced to enter the field against him, and an outsider from Calgary, the person of whose brother the minister of the interior is, is imported at a late hour. The minister of the interior controls a large number of votes in the National Park and in the neighboring Indian Reserve. All this influence will be swung in Mr. A. L. Sifton's favor; and it is also, we have heard, the mining vote will be susceptible to pressure from the C.P.R.'s white-haired boy, Mr. A. L. Sifton. No doubt required to advance his brother's schemes in the Northwest assembly. And Mr. A. L. Sifton would no doubt pull wires there to the C.P.R. interest as he did when he was sent up to Prince Albert to repair Mr. Forger's horrible blunder. The scheme is, doubtless, for Mr. A. L. Sifton, who in many respects is abler than his brother, to organize in the assembly a party opposition to Mr. Haultain, of whose influence the minister of the interior is exceedingly jealous.—Toronto Telegram.

## A CANADIAN MINT.

President Wilkie, of the Canadian Bankers' Association, advocated in his annual address delivered at Toronto yesterday the establishment of a Canadian mint for the coinage chiefly of Yukon gold. As things stand, the convenient place to carry this gold for minting is to the United States; and doubtless, as Mr. Wilkie pointed out, the necessity of crossing the border on this errand leads to the transfer of a good deal of trade thither as well. Then Mr. Wilkie stated that the minister of the interior last year that the striking of a Canadian gold coin would tend to enhance our value sentimentally with the people of the Mother Country; instancing the case of Australia, which he said, "has stood higher and nearer in the appreciation of the British public, because the British public have seen and handled the Australian sovereign." Mr. Thomas' idea was, however, that the Canadian coin be struck at the English mint—an arrangement which would hardly supply the element of convenience to the Yukon miner or his banker, at which Mr. Wilkie appeared to aim. It might be possible for the government to meet the case by taking the gold dust from the miner at any Canadian point—say Vancouver—giving him gold coin for it and then shipping the dust for the mint in England where it cost the Canadian coinholder Canadian emblems. Whether it would be better to establish a mint of our own, is merely a matter of expense; and it ought not to be difficult for experts to give us authoritative information on this side of the subject.

Certainly a Canadian gold coinage would be a capital advertisement for us abroad and it would be furthermore an excellent thing to hit upon some plan whereby it would be more convenient for miners to leave their Canadian gold in Canada than to carry it across the border.—Montreal Star.

## HIS FAIRY GODMOTHER.

We imagine that Mr. Sifton has met the same fairy godmother that presented the Tarts with the Patrie or with the money that bought it. A very few months before the Patrie was bought, Tarte declared that he was not worth twenty-five cents. But all of a sudden he "found" \$25,000. A fairy godmother has found it for him. So it may be with Sifton. In any case he has the paper, and we may be certain he did not get it for nothing.—Halifax Herald.

## WESTERN LIBERAL REVOLT.

It would be maddening if it were not funny, for genuine Liberals to see the Winnipeg Free Press assigning Frank Oliver to a place outside the Liberal party. The Eastern Liberal papers are so completely under official influence—they would have said government advertising if Conservative journals had given a similar exhibition of subservency—that an edict against a tried and true soldier of Liberalism has aroused no word of protest. Whether the Liberals allow the Winnipeg Free Press to exercise the rights of a bonner in the party's synagogues is a matter which chiefly concerns the Liberal party, but if there is no room for a man like Frank Oliver in the Liberal party it is time the country should know it. Ontario Liberals know where Frank Oliver was when their party was in opposition, and they know also where the Winnipeg Free Press was. If they would stop to think they would realize if the Liberals were out of power to-morrow the Winnipeg Free Press would again be in opposition to the party which it is now trying to rule.—Toronto Telegram.

## SUBSIDY IN DOUBT.

Provincial Government Holding Out For Construction From Pentteton.

Some surprise has been expressed because the C.P.R. has ceased giving contracts beyond the summit to the west of the north fork of the Kettle river, and the Grand Forks Miner has taken advantage of the delay to concoct a scheme whereby the railway can be built to Midway without coming near Boundary Creek or Greenwood. The cause of the delay is not the discovery of a new route, nor an anxiety on the part of the C.P.R. to avoid Greenwood. In fact, the C.P.R. is most anxious to secure connection with the town, knowing it to be the commercial centre for the entire Boundary Creek mining district. With the object of centralizing the trade of the railway at this point, the C.P.R. company has run the branch lines from Deadwood, Copper and Providence camps into the yards at Greenwood, and is making an effort to secure a route for the branch line from Greenwood and Wellington to Midway. The delay in awarding further sub-contracts arose from the peculiar wording of the British Columbia Public Works Loan Act Amendment Act, 1898, and the construction placed upon the act by the provincial government.

It is well understood that the C.P.R. decided to waive its right to a land grant under the Columbia & Western charter and accept in lieu thereof the \$4,000 a mile voted under the Loan Act referred to. Now, the act states that a subsidy of \$4,000 a mile is to be paid (a) for a standard gauge road from Pentteton to the Boundary Creek district, approximately 100 miles in length; and, (b) for a standard gauge railway from Robson to the Boundary Creek district, to connect with the railway mentioned in sub-section (a) hereof, approximately 80 miles.

The 80 miles mentioned in sub-section (b) ends at the summit. The C.P.R. naturally expected the subsidy for continuing this road to Midway, an additional 20 miles. But the provincial government raised the contention that this 20 miles was a portion of the Pentteton road, and the only way that the subsidy could be earned was by living up to the conditions of the act, which stated that work must be begun and carried on from Pentteton and the entire road for which the subsidy was granted must be built before the subsidy can be paid.

It is also reported that the V. V. & E. company is objecting to the C.P.R. encroaching upon its territory. The V. V. & E. company appears to have been incorporated, and maintains a miserable existence for no other reason than to create trouble and retard useful public works.

It is difficult to say what decision the government will arrive at in the matter. It is naturally anxious to see the railway constructed from Pentteton, but it is not probable that it will do anything to delay railway construction from Robson. It is safe to presume that the government will make a reasonable construction upon the subsidy act and will allow the C.P.R. a pro rata share of the subsidy for continuing the road to Midway.

The delay is only temporary in any case, as the C.P.R. is determined to have the road completed by August, 1899.—Boundary Creek Times.

## A WIRE TO DAWSON.

Mr. Tarte Said to Favor Ashcroft Route for Government Line.

An Ottawa special to the Mail and Empire of Toronto says: "A telegraph line to Dawson City must be constructed in the immediate future. At the coming session of parliament, Mr. Tarte, it is said, will ask for an appropriation to build a line via the Ashcroft-Cariboo route. The government telegraph system extends now to Quesnelle and Barkerville, and from these points the line, it is expected, will follow the route projected by the Western Union in the early '90's to Telegraph Creek; hence the name. From this place the system would be extended to Teslin Lake, and then by means of a cable in the bed of the lakes and rivers to Dawson. The latter course, it is thought, will be safer than a land line, as it will be less liable to interruptions."

A foul breath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have. An affliction not only to themselves, but to those with whom they come in contact. A foul breath is a great disfigurement of affection. It would probably be more so if people only realized just what bad breath means. Bad breath is one of the symptoms of constipation. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, heartburn and distress after eating. These things mean indigestion. They lead to dyspepsia and worse things. They all start with constipation, and constipation is inexcusable because it can be cured—easily, quickly and permanently, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They give to nature just the little help she needs. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, "heartburn," or any of the rest of the nightmare breeding brood of these little pellets will not cure. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

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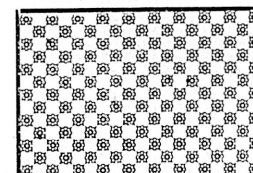
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Weiler Bros. can show you some very pretty and useful fabrics for re-covering your furniture.

"Dandierine"—Bald heads must go. Sold by C. Kosche, 42 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Dr. A. E. Verrinder has resumed business again after a fortnight's indisposition.

Weiler Bros. have largely increased their stock of silverware, and many articles can be seen that are suitable for presents, etc.

Prof. Charles Gartner, B.A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 55 Five Sisters block.

Dolls.—Kid-body Dolls, Dressed Dolls, China Dolls, Rubber Dolls. Dolls in great variety just received at the Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Motion Postponed.—The motion to strike out the petition in the election case of Steadman and Prentice was yesterday postponed until the 10th inst.

Additional Donations.—By an oversight in acknowledging donations to the Old Women's Home yesterday the following names were omitted: Mrs. Croft, cash; T. R. Cusack, printing; Jos. Somers, framing rules.

For the Orphans.—The honorary treasurer of the Protestant Orphans' Home thankfully acknowledges the receipt from Mr. Chas. Kent of the following donations of Admiral's House tax refunds: R. Marwood, \$1; Thos. Brooks, \$1; F. M. Yorke, \$1.40; J. L. Beckwith, \$3.23; J. W. Church, \$2.50. Total, \$9.13.

Petty Thefts.—William Baird, charged with stealing 50 cents from Mr. C. Morley, was yesterday sentenced by Acting Magistrate Nelson and Dally to four months' imprisonment with hard labor. The hearing of the charge against Adolph Slur of stealing a brass ruler from Capt. L. Thomson was adjourned until Saturday. Slur will be tried to-day for stealing a magnetic compass from Mr. S. A. Roberts.

Charged With Stealing.—Mr. William Jensen, proprietor of the Dallas hotel, on Wednesday swore out a warrant for the arrest of W. J. Finlayson, late chief clerk of the hotel. It is alleged that he stole \$100 in small sums at various times. The police have been unable to find Finlayson and it is believed that he has left the city.

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## DISGUSTED WITNESSES.

Subpoenaed For the Adams Trial and Now Cannot Get Their Money.

Claim That the Attorney-General Repudiated Promises Made by Authorities.

Four of the witnesses for the Crown in the Belle Adams case complain that the government have treated them unfairly; that, as they were summoned as witnesses early in the summer and lost the chances they had of work by being obliged to stay in the city, they were promised \$2 a day by the authorities during the time they were detained, whereas by the mandate of Attorney-General Martin the agreement made by the provincial government was repudiated, and the money promised was not paid.

Charles Atkinson says that he was subpoenaed as a witness on June 15. At that date he had an engagement with the C. P. N. Co. to proceed north to the Yukon for service on the Yukon during the season. In proof of this, he showed a statement signed to this effect by Mr. Dickinson, of the C. P. N. office. Atkinson brought this to the attention of the court, and the deputy attorney-general, and pointed out that if he was detained in Victoria awaiting the trial, his season's employment would be gone. Mr. Smith told him that the government would pay him \$2 a day to make up to him in part the loss of his employment until the time when the money was paid until September 27, but though the trial did not take place till the middle of October, and Atkinson was detained in town until then to give evidence, Attorney-General Martin has refused to make good the promise given Atkinson. Atkinson says he is a poor man, the shipping season is over, and he can ill afford the loss entailed upon him by this course of the Attorney-General.

Another of the men with a complaint is Fred Bevan, who states that when he was subpoenaed for the next day in June he was intending to go north. The deputy attorney-general informed him that the Crown would require him as a witness, and as compensation would allow him \$2 a day until the trial was over. Bevan got this \$2 a day until August, when the trial was adjourned again for five weeks. Shortly after that, he and Kingsland, another of the witnesses, were without money, the proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, on the verbal agreement of the authorities, gave each of the men \$14, and even that \$28 is still owed to the hotel man, Bevan says, for the proprietor has never been from that day to this. On Monday last Bevan went to Mr. F. B. Gregory, who had conducted the Adams case for the Crown, and that gentleman informed him, says Bevan, that by the Attorney-General's instructions neither Bevan, Kingsland, Ralph nor Atkinson were to be paid any more.

F. Kingsland says that he was going to Lake Bennett to work, but had to abandon this, as he was subpoenaed by the Crown in July. He was paid \$40 by the government for the first 20 days he was kept in town, and he was to have received \$2 a day till the trial was finished, but did not receive another cent, except the \$14 which Bevan had spoken of as advanced by the Grand Pacific hotel proprietor. This was a week before the trial.

Samuel Ruby had a somewhat similar story to tell. He had been paid till August 23rd, and had not received any money since, though as a result of his being subpoenaed, he had lost his season's work at a northern cannery.

## BASKETBALL.

First Senior League Match of the Season This Evening.

The first league basketball game of the season between Nos. 1 and 2 companies takes place to-night in the drill hall. The notice in which the game was called for last night was a mistake. The game will commence at 8 sharp. The following players will represent No. 2 company: Guard, L. Roys; defence, H. Gartley and D. S. Tuck; forwards, H. Lindsay, W. Winsby, T. P. Patton and W. N. Winsby.

There will be a general practice of the Wasps' club to-night in the hall of the drill hall. The first league game comes off against the Swifts early next week, and as this will be the last opportunity for practice before the match, all members should be present. The captain will also report and explain the changes made in the rules at the recent league meeting.

A meeting to form an intermediate basketball league will be held in the early part of next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday. All clubs intending entering the series should make arrangements to send their captain and one representative to this meeting.

Subsidy Withdrawn.—In his message to the legislature Sir George O'Brien, Governor of Fiji, announced the government's intention of withdrawing the subsidy of £1,500 a year to the Canadian-Australian steamship service.

The Pioneers.—At Wednesday evening's meeting of the B. C. Pioneer Society preliminary arrangements were made for the annual banquet which will be held early in December. One new member was elected and a pleasant evening was spent, old time vocalists contributing to the programme.

Battalion Order.—The following order has been issued by Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the First battalion, Fifth regiment: Capt. Williams, quartermaster, has taken over the stores of the quartermaster's department; Captain Blanchard is relieved from further duties in that respect. Instructions having been received from the district officer commanding that the cleaning-rods of the Lee Enfield rifles are to be returned into battalion stores with the exception of those issued to sergeants, all such cleaning-rods will therefore be returned into stores. The quartermaster will see that the order is carried out, and report the same when completed, to the officer commanding.



Childrens' Misses' Ladies'

**Jackets**

Newest Styles. Best Values

**The White House,**

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

## NEW AND NOBBY

Mens' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats,

Underwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Neckwear

Real Macintoshes

First-class Goods at Moderate Prices.

**W. & J. WILSON,**

84 Government St.

## REX LUCIS.

The starlight falls on island and on sea,  
The hours of slumber one by one have gone,  
The darkness lingers, yet prepared to flee  
Before the dawning of the morning.  
From dark to dim, from dim to ashen gray  
That half reveals and half conceals the scene;  
The morning breaks, the herald of the day,  
Flaunts in the East his flag of silver sheen;

And all the air prophetic silence keeps,  
And all the sea a watchful quiet wears,  
While high the wide, effulgent light up creeps  
The mountain peaks, the sapphire altar stairs;

Then when the sun surmounting that faint line  
Which marks the limit of the outward gaze,  
Ascends serene and bright, august, benign,  
The golden pathway of primeval days;

Each wavelet blushes 'neath his ardent glance  
And glows responsive to his lusty rays,  
And every note in that far-stretched expanse  
Trips to the chaunt of universal praise;

Faithful are the gems that sparkled yestern  
Upon the sable bosom of the night,  
And velvet the beauty of his radiant queen  
In the full splendor of the king of light.

—W. J. D.  
Victoria, B.C., 1st Nov., 1898.

## DR. ORPEN ACQUITTED.

New Zealand Medical Man Arrested in America Secured His Release.

The police in the cities of the Coast, it will be remembered, were on the look-out for a Dr. Orpen, wanted for performing a criminal operation on a woman in Auckland, N.Z. Their efforts resulted in the arrest of the doctor in California, and he was taken back to Auckland.

The New Zealand Herald says that Dr. Orpen was brought up at the Supreme court on September 13, on a charge of murder, the nature of which was a criminal operation. The trial lasted for three days, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. A large number of ladies attended the trial, and when the verdict was announced they cheered loudly. His Honor Mr. Justice Conolly made strong remarks on the behavior of these women.

## TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. John Hendry, of the Hastings Mills, Says the Prospects Are Bright.

Mr. John Hendry, manager of the Hastings Saw Mill Co., returned on the Aorangi yesterday from a business visit to Australia. He was met by Mr. C. M. Beecher, of Vancouver, who informed him of the destruction of the company's mills by fire. Asked as to the prospect for trade in Australia, Mr. Hendry said he had not remained long enough to go very fully into the question, but from what he was able to observe and learn during his short stay he could say that the prospects were very promising. The business outlook for both lumber and in other lines was very good. The people of Australia were feeling more prosperous and there was considerable demand for lumber. Mr. Hendry secured the service of an agent to look fully into the question of increasing his company's business in the Southern colony.

As to rebuilding the company's mills, he was not in a position to say anything.

## A FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.

Members of the Department Honor the Memory of Their Late Comrade.

With fitting ceremonies the remains of the late Thomas D. Kinsey, driver of the Victoria fire department, were yesterday laid at rest, the funeral being conducted by the members of the department. The casket was placed on No. 3 hose wagon, which was drawn by the two coal black horses of the department, led by Drivers Leroy and Deasy. The hose wagon was heavily draped and the casket was covered with flowers. On the seat were the late driver's helmet, rubber boots and rubber coat. Thirty members of the department, including the volunteers, attended in uniform, following the hearse to the First Presbyterian church, where impressive services were conducted by Rev. P. C. L. Harris. During the funeral the fire and church members of the Victoria fire department were tolling. The muffled march was led by Mr. B. Woods, W. Lorimer, Johnson Graham and Drivers C. Palmer, D. McDougall, T. P. Sehl and H. Wachter.

Among the many beautiful floral offerings were two sent by the members of the fire department. One was a representation of a hose and ladder between which was the figure "2" and the word "home," one of the rules of the department being that when two taps are rung on the bell after a fire the drivers are to take their horses home. The other was a floral cushion with the letters "V. F. D." on it.

Lemuel W. Rozee, one of Indiana's congressmen, has risen to his present place in the world from what might be called dire poverty. His father died when he was a boy in his teens, and left him the chief support of his mother and three little sisters. His first work was sweeping out lawyers' offices and some of his employers took an interest in him and put him into the way of studying law.

## COSTUMES FOR WOMEN...

A NEW SHIPMENT RECEIVED TO DAY.

THESE stylish garments don't stand at "Attention" very long. They march on to take their places in wardrobes of tasteful women. Interesting to see even if buying is not in thought.

THE WESTSIDE. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

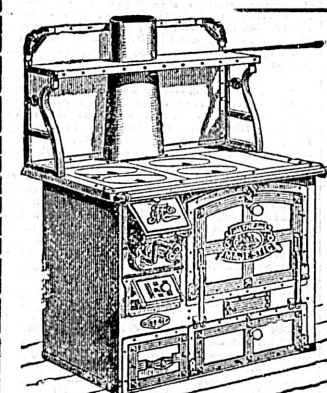


## WHAT MAKES THEM ATTRACTIVE?

Fine Jewellery is always attractive and we can show you some elegant designs in Gem Rings and Brooches, also a very fine line of Chain Bracelets.

**C. E. REDFERN**

43 GOVERNMENT STREET.



## The Majestic Range

Do you know anybody who has one? If so, see it; hear its praises. Then come to Cheapside and buy one for yourself. It will bring peace to the home, comfort to the family, heat a bad case of home trouble, it will save you money. Where shall we come in? Why, we shall sell a dozen in your neighborhood. Sole agents—

**Geo. Powell & Co.**

CHEAPSIDE,  
127 Govt. St., Victoria, B.C.

20 CASES OF

## Comforters and Blankets

Just Opened up at

**WEILER BROS.**

.....FINE White Wool Blankets; Fine White Union Blankets; Fine Grey Blankets, and a range of Down Quilts (Satin Borders); Down Quilts in Fine Satens; also a line of well assorted Comforters in cheaper grades to suit everybody.

51 to 55 FORT STREET

## Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and Duty Paid...

**TURNER, BEETON & CO.**

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY

.....OF.....

**Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd**

We beg to announce that in view of the rapid development of the province, we have decided to take our interests in British Columbia into our own hands on the 1st proximo, when we shall open an office at Victoria, B. C., in charge of Mr. B. Gordon, a former resident of Victoria, well known to a great many of those who have heretofore been indirectly our customers. **HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED,** Walkerville, Ont.

## "FOUR CROWN"

**Scotch Whisky**

AGENTS

**TURNER, BEETON & CO.**

WHAT IS THERE NICER FOR AN AMUSEMENT DURING THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS THAN A

**GRAPHOPHONE**

WE HAVE THEM IN STOCK FROM

**\$12.50**

UPWARDS.

Also a good assortment of the latest records.

**M. W. WAITT & CO.**

60 Government Street.











# ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Nov. 3, 8 p.m.

### SYNOPSIS.

The severe storm which since last night has moved quickly across the province from the Pacific is now centred in Assiniboia, where heavy rain is falling. The barometric pressure is rapidly giving way along the Coast in advance of another low area, which is likely to follow the course of its predecessor. Rain has fallen along the Coast, and a moderate gale now prevails off the Columbia river.

### TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	52
Winnipeg	30	50
Calgary	24	36
Portland	46	56
Qu'Appelle	26	40
Rainbow	38	52
San Francisco	50	62

### FORECAST.

For twenty-four hours from 8 a.m. (Pacific time) Friday: Victoria and vicinity—Strong westerly winds; unsettled and mild, with occasional rains. Lower Mainland—Continued cloudy and mild, with rain; southerly winds.

### VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Temperature: Deg. Deg.  
5 a.m. .... 44 Mean ..... 47  
Noon ..... 52 Highest ..... 53  
5 p.m. .... 46 Lowest ..... 43  
The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:  
5 a.m. .... 11 miles west.  
Noon ..... 10 miles southwest.  
5 p.m. .... 8 miles southwest.  
Rain—10 inches.  
Average state of weather—Cloudy.  
Sun—3 hrs. 48 min.  
Barometer at noon—Observed ..... 29.829  
Corrected ..... 29.889

### E. BAYNES REED,

Provincial Forecast Official.

### SALMON FISHING REGULATIONS.

Desires of the Proprietors and Those of the Fishermen in Conflict

New Westminster Columbian.

We quoted the other day an editorial expression from the Province to the effect that the salmon canners and the fishermen through an alleged joint committee appointed at the recent canners' conference at Vancouver, had harmonized their differences with regard to the lately amended fishing regulations, and were preparing joint recommendations to be forwarded to the Fisheries Department at Ottawa, asking for a modification of the regulations. Referring to these statements, we expressed a doubt as to whether the joint committee referred to was fully representative of the canning and fishing interests.

The doubt we expressed as to the representative character of the alleged joint committee has, we are sorry to say, since been justified. In fact, the so-called canners' conference itself, held at Vancouver, local inquiry has shown, was by no means fully representative of the salmon canning interests of the province—not a few of the oldest and most prominent Fraser river canners taking no part at all in the movement, which appears to have originated in Vancouver. As to the joint committee appointed by the conference, it has since transpired that it was not in any sense fairly or fully representative of the fishermen, and that the reported harmony between canners and fishermen, even in this committee, unfortunately, did not exist.

That no such harmony as reported exists, is as well known as the fact that the principal representative of the fishermen on the committee, namely, Mr. Alex. Bruce, is a man who is entirely at variance with the previous statement of the Province, that harmony existed between the canners and the fishermen. Mr. Bruce says, in his letter: "This report is entirely at variance with the facts. So far as I am aware the breach is as wide as ever, unless the canners get everything their own way, which they are determined to do. The fishermen are well pleased with the new regulations, but at the meeting you refer to as being held and at which the amendments were agreed to, the canners' representatives refused to sign the amendments, thereby leaving matters as before, thereby rendering the business transacted at the meeting of non-effect." Mr. Bruce further says that the fishermen had no regularly appointed delegates at the meeting, and concludes by stating that it is the intention of the fishermen "to act independently and do the best they can for themselves." So much, also, of the reported harmony between canners and fishermen as to the fishing regulations for next season.

While so much attention has been devoted by both canners and fishermen to the question of the regulations governing the salmon fishing in the Fraser river and its tributaries, concerning which substantial agreement appears, after all said and done, to be well nigh hopeless, it may be fairly questioned if both are not overlooking a more vitally important matter—namely, the urgent necessity for taking united action in bringing pressure to bear upon the Federal authorities to have a stop put, if possible, by international agreement, to trap fishing on both sides of the boundary line; for the experience of the last few seasons has given ample ground for the fear that if trap fishing is not abolished, there will, before very long, be no salmon fishing on the Fraser or in the Gulf worth going to.

This is a matter of the most vital concern to fishermen and canners on both sides of the line, if they will but view it from the broad and far-sighted standpoint instead of the narrow and short-sighted one. The future of the industry, in fact, depends upon the right and speedy settlement of this serious question.

### NO COCAINE IN DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE.

Prof. Heys, Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, states: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for cocaine, and in all its compounds, from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." We offer a reward of \$1,000, to be devoted to any charitable institution, if any druggist or doctor can find the least trace of this deadly drug, cocaine, contained in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is recommended by all dealers at 25 cents a box, blower included free.

She—The Bishop's daughter is shockingly disrespectful.  
He—Yes; she calls him the Old Man of the Sea—Life.

COAL, Nut Coal - \$4.25  
Lump - 5.50  
Full weight given.  
Munn, Holland & Co.  
Corner Broad St. and Trousseau Avenue

## AORANGI'S LONG DELAY

Canadian-Australian Liner Spent Nearly Twelve Hours Waiting for Clearance.

Dr. Watt, Superintendent of Quarantine' Explains How the Delay Was Occasioned.

Although she arrived off quarantine before daylight yesterday morning it was nearly noon before the Canadian-Australian liner Aorangi tied up at the outer wharf. Here is Purser Mason's report on the delay: "Arrived at William Head at 2:15 a.m. and anchored in Parry bay half a mile from wharf. Blew whistle repeatedly and showed blue lights. At 5 a.m. no one coming off, proceeded to Victoria, arrived there at 5:50 a.m., waited off Victoria until 7:30 a.m. No pilot being there and the health officer not making his appearance, returned to Parry bay. On the way there met the pilot boat, which was coming out for Japanese steamer, with two pilots on board. Pilot asserted that ship's arrival at quarantine station had not been known and the ship was not expected until Saturday. The health officer not coming on board, the Aorangi again returned to Victoria and came alongside the wharf at 9:20 o'clock, but was kept waiting for the health officer until 11:15. Passengers and mails could not be landed and the steamer was prevented from proceeding to Vancouver."

The vessel was cleared by Dr. Fraser, the port quarantine officer. Dr. Watt, superintendent of the station, was last evening asked for his version of the delay. He was in town on Wednesday night not expecting the steamer until Saturday. When he learned at 7 yesterday morning, however, that she was in, he endeavored to charter a launch to take him down to the station. Failing in this he was forced to drive, and as he was going out the steamer was coming in. "The officers state," said Dr. Watt, "that they were off quarantine last Wednesday night, but they could not have gone very close, as the pilots were waiting there for her did not see her. Unfortunately the night watchman at the station was absent, having been summoned to appear as a witness in court."

The two hours' delay in getting Dr. Fraser was caused through his being engaged at an operation, which he could not leave.

### MAHUTA OF THE MAORIS.

New Zealand Invites the Native King to a Seat in the Executive Council.

What other colony than New Zealand, the birthplace of the propagation of socialistic ideas and governmental theories in the experimental stage, could ever have hit upon the plan of welding native and white populations and interests by offering the former monarch of all the land a seat in the executive entrusted with the parliamentary government of the country? For antiqueness the proposition stands unparalleled, and whether Mahuta, the monarch of the Maoris, accepts or not—New Zealand has filed still another claim to recognition as the most eccentric and original colony under the meteor flag.

It is not at all certain that Mahuta, the king, will accept the proposal in the light that will see the New Zealand law-makers expect him to. Indeed, according to the New Zealand Herald, those who know the King state that he has openly expressed his intention to refuse the appointment, and that he would decline to accept any remuneration for any services he might render to the government or the natives of New Zealand in consequence of his position, legislative or otherwise, dealing with native land legislation or kindred subjects.

It is also said that personally Mahuta has decided objections to paying a visit to Wellington, and many of his supporters state that he will proceed to the Empire City only for the sake of assisting in the settlement of the native land question, and then only at the instigation of his ministers and advisers.

It is well known that both Mahuta and Mr. Henare Kaihau, M. H. R., while anxious that the native lands at present locked up and lying unproductive should be opened for settlement, cultivated and improved, and the rent paid to the native owners, do not approve of the methods suggested by the New Zealand government and contained in the measure circulated on the occasion of the conference between the Maoris and the Hons. Seddon and Carroll.

The natives desire to elect their own rulers and deal with their land as they deem best; the government insists that the board shall consist of Maori and Pukeha members, and it is this point that has received long and earnest consideration at the hands of the King, his ministers, and the rangatiras of the various tribes.

### HISTORIC GROUND.

The Landing Place of Captain Cook to Be Preserved to the Colony of New South Wales.

The minister of lands has announced to the people of New South Wales that he has under consideration the question of reserving, on behalf of the people of the colony, of the historic ground on the South Head of Botany Bay, where Captain Cook first landed on the shores of Australia. This land is situated at what is known as the kurnell. It was undoubtedly there, the minister states, that Captain Cook's vessels first anchored, under the shelter of the shore. It was there also that the fleet under Governor Phillip first came to the New South Wales shores.

As another historical incident it is also believed that the first white man ever buried in Australia, and named Forby Sutherland, was interred there. There is a memorial plate, supposed to have been affixed by Governor Phillip's fleet, on the rocks close by. On this ground a tree was planted many years ago by the present Duke of York, and also one by his brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The tree planted by the Duke of York is now in a healthy condition; that planted by the Duke of Clarence is dead.

Mr. Carruthers says he does not think there is any ground in Australia upon which so many historic memories are crowded. Yet up to the present this land has remained private property. The public would be liable to presentation as trespassers if they landed there; and although no one was ever interfered with, people have only been allowed there on sufferance. The minister has come to the conclusion that the land should be resumed, and dedicated as a reserve to the public for all time. In respect to the intention of Mr. Carruthers, it is interesting to quote the following extract from the Sydney Gazette of March 22, 1822:

"On Wednesday last, the 20th, His Excellency the president, and members of the Philosophical Society of Australasia made an excursion to the south head of Botany Bay, for the purpose of affixing a brazen tablet with the following inscription against the rock on which Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks landed, A. D. MDCCCLXXI."

Under the auspices of British science, these shores were discovered by James Cook and James Banks, the Columbus and Maecenas of their time. This spot once saw them ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. Now to their memory this tablet is inscribed in the first year of the Philosophical Society of Australasia. Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B., F. R. S., L. and B. (corresponding member of the Institute of France), president; A. D. MDCCCLXXI. On this occasion the society had the good fortune to be assisted by Captain Gambier and several of the officers of H. M. ship Dauntless. And after dining in a natural arbor on the shore, they all returned to the rock, against which they saw the tablet soldered at about 25 feet above the level of the sea. And there they drank to the immortal fame of the illustrious men whose discoveries they were met to commemorate."

### AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Premier Byrnes' Death Made Confusion in Queensland—New South Wales Ministry's Close Call.

The just elected parliament of New South Wales has had early opportunity of testing its strength—or weakness—on a straight want of confidence proposition, the debate upon which will be memorable.

The session had but barely been opened when the acts of the minister of public works, Mr. J. H. Young, in connection with the elections were held up to censure by the opposition leaders, and the Premier was led to appoint Mr. Justice Owen as a commissioner to investigate the alleged irregularities in the Hastings-Macleay division contest. This did not satisfy the opposition, however, and on the fourth day of the session Mr. Lyne moved:

"1. That in the opinion of this house the conduct of the minister for public works, Mr. J. H. Young, in relation to recent elections, has been deserving of censure, and this house regrets to observe that such conduct has been defended by other ministers. 2. That the above resolution be communicated by address to His Excellency the Governor."

This proposition was formally read from the chair at half-past 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 6th ultimo, and on the 9th ultimo, the following morning that the vote was reached, and the government found itself sustained by the narrow margin of six votes, 52 members declaring in favor of the resolution and 58 against it, six pairs accounting for the other 12 members of the house.

The Queensland government is in difficulties. Following upon the death of Mr. Byrnes, the Governor sent for Mr. Dickson, who had been home secretary in the Byrnes administration, and charged him with the formation of a slight re-arrangement of portfolios, and leaving one vacant.

Immediately this was made known there was rumor of dissension. Thirteen members of the late government signed a round robin in favor of Mr. Philip, the treasurer, who, besides being an older member of the "Continuous Ministry" than Mr. Dickson, was a representative of the North.

A ministerial caucus was summoned, at which nearly 40 members attended out of the 72 constituting the lower house. It then appeared that Mr. Philip had repeatedly declined to take the leadership of the government, and other ministers had likewise been backward, while promising support to Mr. Dickson, so that the summons of Lord Lamington, so that the latter gentleman found himself in a strong position. The dissatisfaction was not altogether allayed, and although the caucus closed with a recognition of Mr. Dickson, the subsequent vote of parliament showed this support to be nominal rather than actual.

It was felt that Mr. Dickson was not so well entitled as Mr. Philip by length of service to head the ministry. The former entered the government in 1897; Mr. Philip in 1893. Then dissatisfaction was felt with Mr. Dickson's attitude towards part of the Byrnes programme. However, the issue of the caucus was apparent party solidarity, and so Mr. Dickson met parliament.

### THE SCAFFOLD HIS GOAL.

An Australian Murderer Who Prophesied This End and Scorned Suggestion of Mercy.

At Sydney, N.S.W., on October 7—the day before the Aorangi sailed—Mr. Justice Owen sentenced Napoleon Jean Lisson to the death penalty. Lisson's crime was the shooting of his sister-in-law, Miss Gorruck, on the 30th of August last, on which day he also attempted to kill a friend named Mordant by striking him with a hammer, and seriously wounded Mrs. Lisson, his wife, and their two sons. At the trial the defence endeavored to show that Lisson had inherited insanity from his father, and at the time of the commission of his crimes was a victim of "insane sanity." This insane expression was challenged by the Crown experts, who declared that Lisson was sufficiently sane at all times to be held accountable to the law for his actions, while they admitted that he had been "insane" in declining many months before the crime that the fates had ordained him to die upon the scaffold, and when the right man would make sure that wife and children should go with him to the grave. As to the attack on Mordant, Lisson declared that the man had charged him, and he had therefore determined to kill him; his sister-in-law he shot because she stood in his way.

At the night of the execution, a jury reported a unanimous verdict of guilty, but with a strong recommendation to mercy, the finding in the case of Lisson of belief that at the time of the commission of the crime Lisson was insane. Lisson heard the verdict proper, leaving forward in a smile of apparent satisfaction. When the recommendation to mercy was reached a severe look replaced the smile, and when asked if he would accept the sentence, he passed the sentence of death, he startled the court by declaring: "The only objection I have to the recommendation to mercy."

"You object to the recommendation to mercy," said the Justice, "because you are doubting the evidence of his own ears."

"I certainly do," reiterated Lisson, who then proceeded to make a sensational but somewhat rambling speech, in which he urged the judge to fix the date of hanging as soon as possible, and "pay no attention to that recommendation, which was all rot, anyway."

Justice Owen then proceeded to impose the death penalty, being almost overcome by emotion as he performed the terrible duty. Lisson was the most unconcerned person in the courtroom.

"Cheer up, old chap; don't cry," he said to the judge. "You would have judged me anyway. Whatever I said was not for the sake of mercy."

The recommendation will in due course be brought before the executive for consideration.

## ALL IS NOT HARMONY

Friction Between the Civil and Military Authorities at Honolulu.

Typhoid Fever Alarmingly Prevalent Among Uncle Sam's Troops on the Island.

The military and civil authorities at Honolulu cannot be said to be a happy family. There has been considerable ill feeling between them ever since the American troops arrived, but it was left for Judge Wilcox to cause an open rupture. Some weeks ago Lieutenants Merriam and Wheelock caused a sensation by proclaiming martial law on the streets of Honolulu, and for two hours established a reign of terror. What made the incident still more serious was the fact that Lieut. Wheelock was in charge of the provost guard, which is supposed to prevent disorderly conduct on the part of the soldiers. Gen. King took a very lenient view of the officers' offence, Wheelock simply being relieved of the command of the guard and took no notice of Merriam's offence, in fact that officer was the general's guest at dinner the next evening. On account of the leniency shown by Gen. King the civil authorities issued orders to the police to pay no attention to the provost guard but to arrest any soldier who in any way violated the civil law. As a result the police station was filled with soldiers every night.

It was in sentencing one of these offenders that Judge Wilcox started the "hornets' nest." He referred to the "punishment" meted out to the two offending officers and remarked that he had no confidence in the court martial.

Judge Wilcox received a note from General King asking him if he had been correctly reported in regard to what he had said in the act of pronouncing sentence on the soldiers. Judge Wilcox sent back word by the orderly that he had been reported correctly in substance but not verbatim. Then the General asked the Judge to make a public apology, but his Honor refused to do so, saying he had nothing to add or retract. Gen. King wrote still another letter referring to the Judge's statements as false and defamatory. The Judge wrote that he had made no false and defamatory statements but this letter was returned unopened.

Another cause of trouble between the civil and military authorities has been the sanitary arrangements at the camps. These were very defective and were the cause of much sickness among the soldiers. The board of health offered to co-operate to remove the refuse from the camp, but the offer was declined with the result that the sickness increased and typhoid fever became alarmingly prevalent. A large fever hospital is being erected by the military authorities.

It is stated that President Dole is not a candidate for Governor of Hawaii. Minister Sewell, however, seems to be favored. With the exception of President Dole, who was away, and Minister Damann, every member of the Hawaiian executive was ill when the Aorangi left Honolulu.

The home for Hawaiian girls at Wailuku was completely destroyed by fire on October 17.

### A WORTHY OBJECT.

Subscriptions Will Be Received by the Colonist in Aid of Mrs. Kinsey.

The Colonist is in receipt of a letter signed "Sympathizer" drawing attention to the fact that Mrs. Kinsey, widow of the late Driver Kinsey, of the Victoria fire department, and her five little children had been left unprotected. The writer suggested that a subscription list be opened by the Colonist and enclosed \$2 with which to start it. It was learned from Chief Drury that the present wants of the widow and orphans had been provided for and that the members of the department had decided to give an entertainment for their benefit. This, however, will not go far toward providing for their future wants, and the Colonist has therefore decided to adopt the suggestion of "Sympathizer" and open a list. Subscriptions will be received at the Colonist business office and duly acknowledged.

### TELLS OF ATLIN DISTRICT.

Chief Engineer Hawkins Has a Very High Opinion of British Columbia's Northern Goldfields.

Mr. E. C. Hawkins, chief engineer of the White Pass & Yukon railway, arrived in town yesterday. He and Mr. Hawkins are at the Grand, and expect to remain in town till Sunday. Speaking of the railway, Mr. Hawkins stated last night that by the beginning of December trains would be running to the summit of the White Pass, and by the close of May to navigable water to connect with the Yukon river steamers. The company are about to finish the road to Selkirk, and Mr. Hawkins expects to have it completed long before then. As it is, there are 1,000 men working now for the company, and this force is being increased, and will work right through the winter. Mr. Hawkins, alluding to the Atlin district, predicted great things for that portion of British Columbia. People generally imagined that very little gold has been taken out of Atlin this year, and \$50,000 had been mentioned as the maximum amount. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hawkins stated that he had seen \$50,000 of Atlin gold in one bank, and from what he knew from his own observations and other sources of information, he put the output for Atlin this season at \$150,000 at least. Ten days ago two men reached Skagway from the Atlin district, and reported the discovery of three new creeks to the east of Muskiet creek. One of these men said that he had prospected the ground and found a very satisfactory showing.

Then again, aside from the already known large extent of the placer ground, the finds of extensive and good gold quartz veins were highly gratifying, and from the men he had sent into the district to prospect and report, Mr. Hawkins is perfectly satisfied that the Atlin district is an exceedingly valuable gold field. He mentioned, too, the great extent of country still untouched, and the absence of the inclement climate that makes the Klondike so difficult to prospect. In the Atlin country there is a mild climate, with plenty of grass for feed, and as a result of the gold finds there would be a permanent population settle there.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, give tone and vigor to the system.

### PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:  
P. W. Reys, Mrs. Hickaby.  
A. Reynolds, Mrs. Lumsden.  
E. Hawkins, C. E. McDonald.  
F. Lawrence, N. Farn.  
H. Gray, M. Hirschbaum.  
C. B. Hansen, L. B. Graham.  
J. Mansfield, A. Beck.  
V. Schmitt, C. A. Wene.  
J. Matthews, J. Gudabee.  
G. W. King, G. C. McKell.  
J. Ramsay, Jennie Dix.  
B. Bailey, S. Everton.  
H. Finckert, Mrs. Richards.  
J. Henderson, J. Frank.  
D. Stahl, A. Finn.  
H. Hansen, Mrs. Miller.  
P. Agulla, Mrs. Coratts.

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